

Statistical bulletin

Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional: week ending 2 July 2021

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, including deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19), by age, sex and region, in the latest weeks for which data are available.



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Next release:
20 July 2021

Notice

13 July 2021

Please note, from Week 27 (week ending 9 July 2021), we will continue to include all data currently provided but the accompanying analysis will be reduced because of the decreasing number of deaths involving COVID-19. From Week 27, we will also only include Figures 1, 3, 6 and 8.

The bulletin will be increased if the number of deaths involving COVID-19 increases substantially. Please contact health.data@ons.gov.uk with any feedback regarding these changes.

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1 . Main points

- There were 8,808 deaths in England and Wales registered in the week ending 2 July 2021 (Week 26); this was 118 more deaths than the previous week (Week 25) and 5.2% below the five-year average (485 fewer deaths).
- The number of deaths registered in England in the week ending 2 July 2021 (Week 26) was 8,227; this was 112 more deaths than the previous week (Week 25) and 5.4% below the five-year average (468 fewer deaths).
- The number of deaths registered in Wales in the week ending 2 July 2021 (Week 26) was 569; this was six more deaths than the previous week (Week 25) and 0.4% below the five-year average (two fewer deaths).
- Of the deaths registered in Week 26 in England and Wales, 109 mentioned “novel coronavirus (COVID-19)”, accounting for 1.2% of all deaths; this was a slight increase compared with Week 25 (99 deaths).
- The number of deaths involving COVID-19 in England increased to 106 in Week 26 compared with 97 in Week 25; for Wales, deaths increased to three in Week 26 compared with one in Week 25.
- The number of deaths registered in the UK in the week ending 2 July 2021 was 10,156, which was 451 fewer than the five-year average; of deaths registered in the UK in Week 26, 131 involved COVID-19, that is, 13 more than in Week 25.

2 . Deaths registered by week

Figure 1: The number of deaths registered was below the five-year average for Week 26 in England and Wales

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 2 July 2021

Notes:

1. Figures exclude deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. The number of deaths registered in a week are affected when bank holidays occur.
5. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

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The provisional number of deaths registered in England and Wales increased from 8,690 in Week 25 (week ending 25 June 2021) to 8,808 in Week 26 (week ending 2 July 2021). The number of deaths was 5.2% below the five-year average (485 fewer deaths).

In England, the number of deaths increased from 8,115 in Week 25 to 8,227 in Week 26, which was 468 fewer deaths (5.4% lower) than the Week 26 five-year average (Figure 1). Of these, 106 deaths involved coronavirus (COVID-19) in Week 26, a 9.3% increase compared with Week 25 (97 deaths). Of all deaths registered in Week 26 in England, 1.3% mentioned COVID-19 on the death certificate.

In Wales, the number of deaths increased from 563 in Week 25 to 569 in Week 26, which was two fewer deaths than the Week 26 five-year average (Figure 1). Of these, three deaths involved COVID-19 in Week 26, compared with one in Week 25. Therefore, of all deaths registered in Week 26 in Wales, 0.5% mentioned COVID-19 on the death certificate.

Figure 2: The number of deaths involving COVID-19 increased in Week 26

Deaths involving and due to COVID-19 and influenza and pneumonia, England and Wales, deaths registered in 2020 and 2021

Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. The number of deaths registered in a week are affected when bank holidays occur.
5. The average of 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.
6. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are as follows: coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1, U07.2, U09.9 and U10.9) and influenza and pneumonia (J09 to J18).
7. A death can be registered with both COVID-19 and influenza and pneumonia mentioned on the death certificate. Deaths where both were mentioned have been counted in both categories.
8. We use the term "due to COVID-19" or "due to influenza and pneumonia" when referring only to deaths where that illness was recorded as the underlying cause of death. We use the term "involving COVID-19" or "involving influenza and pneumonia" when referring to deaths that had that illness mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, whether as an underlying cause or not.

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Of the 109 deaths in England and Wales that involved COVID-19, 84 had this recorded as the underlying cause of death (77.1%, Figure 2). Of the 969 deaths that involved influenza and pneumonia, 231 had this recorded as the underlying cause of death (23.8%).

Deaths that involved both COVID-19, and influenza and pneumonia, have been included in both categories for consistency when comparing with the underlying cause of death.

We have developed an experimental statistical model to estimate the number of deaths that actually occurred in a given week, rather than the number registered. For Week 26, we estimate that 7,949 deaths occurred in England and Wales, with a 95% [confidence interval](#) of 7,061 to 9,029. This is 1,066 fewer deaths than the mean for the period 2015 to 2019 in Week 26, and a decrease of 718 deaths from the Week 25 2021 estimate of 8,667 (confidence interval: 8,382 to 9,018).

These are provisional estimates that assume that the pattern of occurrences can be predicted based on experience in previous years. The estimate for the most recent week always has a wider margin of error than for earlier weeks, so it should be treated with caution.

Figure 3: Total deaths from all causes were below the five-year average in Week 26

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 02 July 2021

Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the [Measuring the data](#) section.
5. The number of deaths registered in a week are affected when bank holidays occur.
6. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

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Analysis in this section includes deaths from Week 11 of 2020 (week ending 13 March 2020, the week of the first registration of a death involving COVID-19) through to Week 26 of 2021 (week ending 2 July 2021), to ensure full coverage of the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

Using the most up-to-date data we have available, the number of deaths from the week ending 13 March 2020 up to 2 July 2021 was 801,643 in England and Wales. Of these, 140,699 (17.6%) mentioned COVID-19 on the death certificate. During this period, the number of excess deaths above the five-year average was 102,965 deaths.

In England, the number of deaths between the weeks ending 13 March 2020 and 2 July 2021 was 751,822; of these, 132,611 deaths (17.6%) mentioned COVID-19. This was 99,115 deaths above the five-year average.

In Wales, the number of deaths for the same period was 48,847; of these, 7,903 deaths (16.2%) mentioned COVID-19. This was 4,895 deaths above the five-year average.

More about coronavirus

- Find the latest on [coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in the UK](#).
- [Explore the latest coronavirus data](#) from the ONS and other sources.
- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [coronavirus roundup](#).
- View [all coronavirus data](#).
- Find out how we are [working safely in our studies and surveys](#).

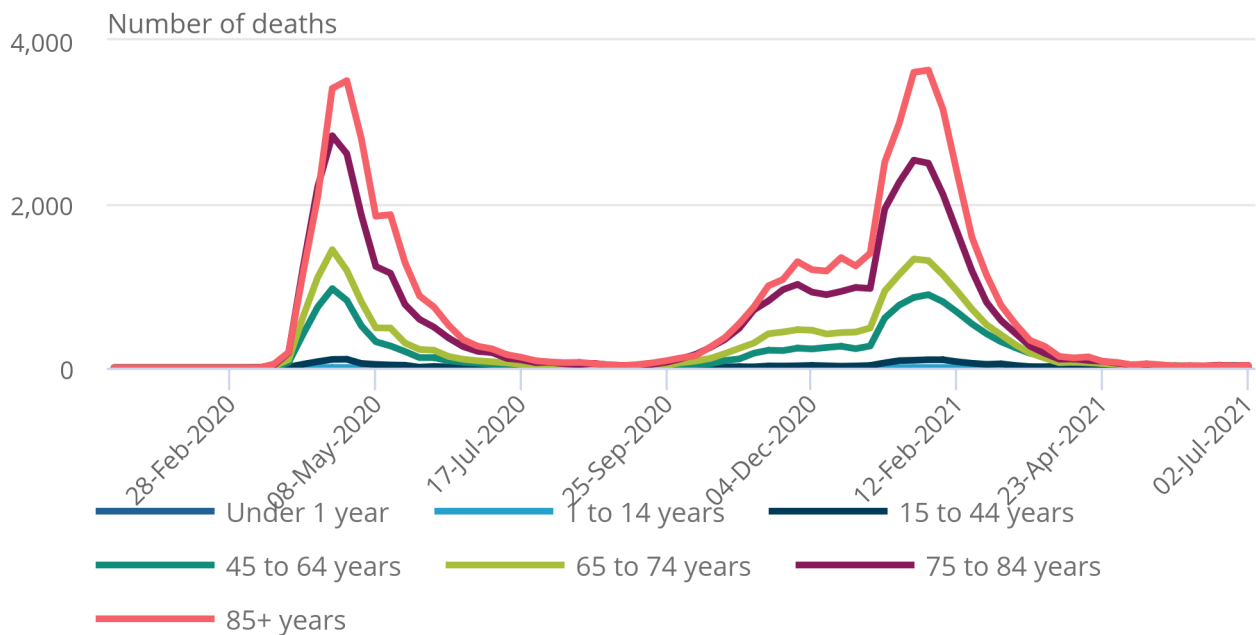
3 . Deaths registered by age group

Figure 4: The majority of deaths involving COVID-19 in Week 26 were among those aged 75 years and over

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by age group, England and Wales, registered between 28 December 2019 and 2 July 2021

Figure 4: The majority of deaths involving COVID-19 in Week 26 were among those aged 75 years and over

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by age group, England and Wales, registered between 28 December 2019 and 2 July 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the [Measuring the data](#) section.
5. The number of deaths registered in a week is affected when bank holidays occur. Does not include deaths where age is either missing or not yet fully coded.
6. Does not include deaths where age is either missing or not yet fully coded.

In Week 26 (week ending 2 July 2021), the number of deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19) in England and Wales was similar in the majority of the five-year age groups compared with Week 25.

4 . Deaths by region in England and Wales

Figure 5: The number of deaths in Week 26 was lower than the five-year average in the majority of English regions and in Wales

Number of deaths in Wales and regions of England, registered between 28 December 2019 and 2 July 2021

Notes:

1. Based on area of usual residence. Geographical boundaries are based on the most up-to-date information available at the time of publication.
2. Figures exclude deaths of non-residents.
3. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
4. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
5. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the [Measuring the data](#) section.
6. The number of deaths registered in a week are affected when bank holidays occur.
7. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

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In Week 26 (week ending 2 July 2021), the total number of deaths registered was lower than the five-year average in the majority of English regions and in Wales (Figure 5).

The numbers of deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19) were similar to those in Week 25, in most English regions and in Wales. The largest increase was reported in the North West (eight more deaths). More detailed geographical analysis can be found in our [Monthly mortality analysis release](#).

Table 1: The number of deaths registered was below the five-year average in the majority of English regions and in Wales

Number of deaths in Wales and regions in England, registered week ending 2 July 2021

Region name	Number of deaths	Five-year average	Difference	Percentage above average
North West	1,296	1,210	86	7.1
North East	514	482	32	6.6
Wales	569	571	-2	-0.4
South West	950	981	-31	-3.2
London	827	877	-50	-5.7
West Midlands	891	969	-78	-8.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	849	926	-77	-8.3
East Midlands	728	795	-67	-8.4
East	899	1,007	-108	-10.7
South East	1,273	1,448	-175	-12.1

Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

Notes

1. Based on area of usual residence. Geographical boundaries are based on the most up-to-date information available at the time of publication.
2. Figures exclude deaths of non-residents.
3. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
4. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
5. The averages are based on the number of death registrations in each region, recorded for each corresponding week 2015 to 2019. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.
6. The number of deaths registered in a week are affected when bank holidays occur.

5 . Deaths registered by place of occurrence

Table 2: Most deaths involving COVID-19 have occurred in hospitals
Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by place of occurrence, England and Wales, registered between 28 December 2019 and 2 July 2021

Place of death	28 December 2019 to 2 July 2021	Week ending 2 July 2021
Private home	8,073	11
Hospital (not including psychiatric)	97,246	84
Hospice	2,095	2
Care home	32,249	10
Other communal establishment	505	0
Elsewhere	531	2

Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

Notes

1. Based on area of usual residence. Geographical boundaries are based on the most up-to-date information available at the time of publication.
2. Figures exclude deaths of non-residents.
3. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
4. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
5. The averages are based on the number of death registrations in each region, recorded for each corresponding week 2015 to 2019. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.
6. The number of deaths registered in a week are affected when bank holidays occur.

Between Weeks 25 and 26, the number of deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19) increased in hospitals (13 more), hospices (one more), care homes (two more) and elsewhere (one more). The number of deaths involving COVID-19 decreased in private homes (seven fewer) and remained the same in other communal establishments. Deaths involving COVID-19 in hospitals as a proportion of all deaths in hospitals increased to 2.3% in Week 26 (2.0% in Week 25). Deaths involving COVID-19 in care homes accounted for 0.6% of all deaths in care homes.

Detailed analysis on deaths of care home residents is available in [Deaths involving COVID-19 in the care sector, England and Wales: deaths registered between week ending 20 March 2020 and week ending 2 April 2021](#).

From Week 1 2021 (week ending 8 January 2021) onwards, we have published a [dataset of weekly deaths of care home residents](#).

As well as Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, the Care Quality Commission (CQC) provides numbers of deaths involving COVID-19 in care homes in England that are based on the date the death was notified to the CQC. From 10 April 2020 (the first day when data were collected using the CQC's new method of identifying deaths involving COVID-19) to 9 July 2021, there were 29,480 deaths of residents in care homes involving COVID-19. Of these deaths, 13 were notified in the week up to 9 July 2021. More information on the data provided by the CQC can be found in our [joint transparency statement](#).

In Wales, the Welsh Government publishes the [number of deaths of care home residents involving COVID-19](#) notified to the Care Inspectorate Wales (CIW). Between 1 March 2020 and 30 June 2021, there were 1,924 deaths of residents in care homes involving COVID-19.

Figure 6: Deaths in Week 26 were above the five-year average in private homes, but below the five-year average in hospitals, care homes and other settings

Number of excess deaths by place of occurrence, England and Wales, registered between 7 March 2020 and 2 July 2021

Notes:

1. Based on area of usual residence. Geographical boundaries and communal establishments are based on the most up-to-date information available.
2. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
3. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
4. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
5. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the [Measuring the data](#) section.
6. "Other" includes deaths in communal establishments other than hospitals and care homes, in hospices, and that occurred "elsewhere". More information on the place of death definitions used is available in the [accompanying dataset](#).
7. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

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In Week 26, the number of deaths in private homes was 22.1% above the five-year average (507 excess deaths). Deaths within care homes were 14.1% below the five-year average (271 deaths fewer), deaths in hospitals were 15.0% below the five-year average (641 deaths fewer), and deaths in other settings were 9.8% below the five-year average (80 deaths fewer).

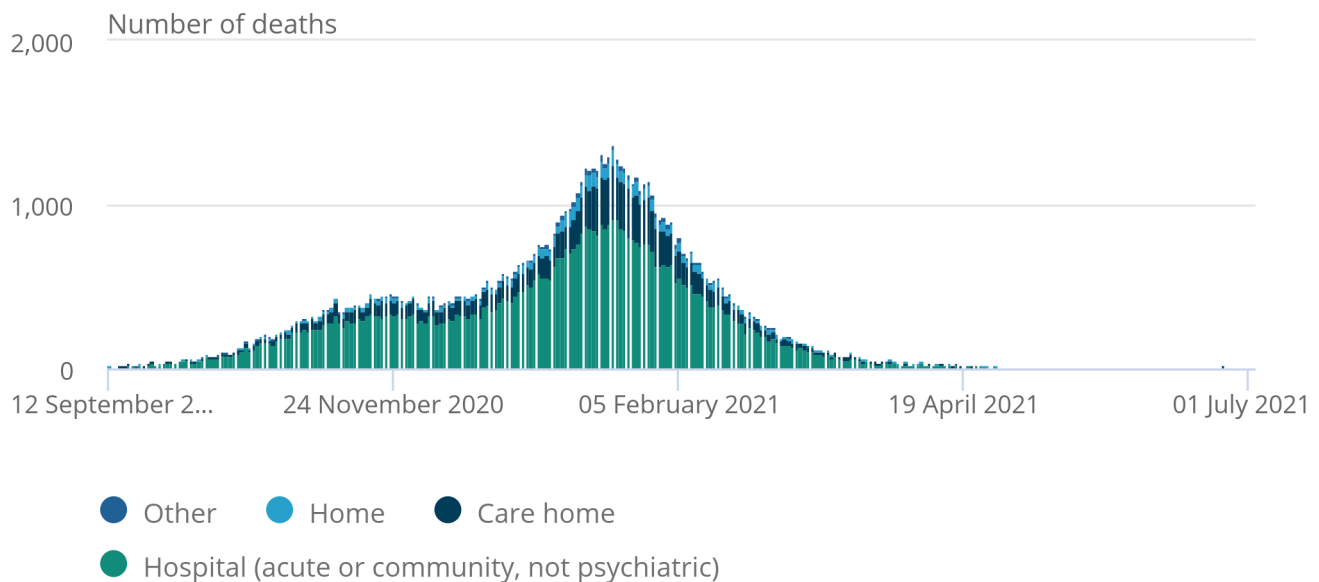
In addition, more [detailed analysis of excess deaths in England](#) is produced by Public Health England (PHE) on a weekly basis.

Figure 7: The majority of deaths involving COVID-19 occurring in Week 26 were in hospital

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by place of occurrence, England and Wales, occurring up to 2 July 2021 and registered up to 10 July 2021

Figure 7: The majority of deaths involving COVID-19 occurring in Week 26 were in hospital

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by place of occurrence, England and Wales, occurring up to 2 July 2021 and registered up to 10 July 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date of death, registered up to 10 July 2021.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. Figures that occurred prior to 1 January 2021 are no longer revised as of Week 25 (week ending 25 June 2021).
5. The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the [Measuring the data](#) section.
6. This chart includes deaths from 12 September 2020 onwards.

Figure 7 is based on date of death for deaths registered up to 10 July 2021, rather than date of registration. As more deaths are registered, deaths per day are likely to increase, especially for later dates. Looking at the number of deaths involving COVID-19 that occurred in Week 26, 80.0% of deaths occurred in hospitals and 11.0% occurred in care homes; this may change as more deaths are registered.

The earliest known death involving COVID-19 occurred in the week ending 31 January 2020 (Week 5).

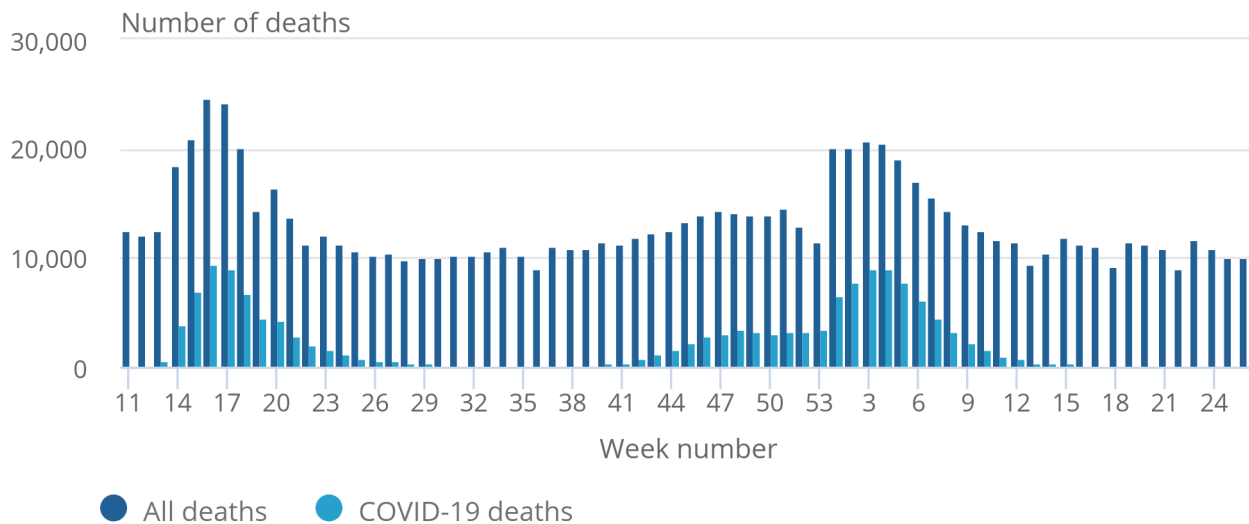
6 . Deaths registered in the UK

Figure 8: Deaths involving COVID-19 increased in the UK in Week 26

Number of deaths registered by week, UK, week ending 13 March 2020 to week ending 2 July 2021

Figure 8: Deaths involving COVID-19 increased in the UK in Week 26

Number of deaths registered by week, UK, week ending 13 March 2020 to week ending 2 July 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents that were registered in each country.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the [Measuring the data](#) section.
5. National Records of Scotland produces figures for Scotland with an updated back series. We update the back series until the end of the calendar year, therefore the UK total in 2021 may differ from previous weeks in 2021, but the 2020 UK total will remain constant.
6. Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency produces figures for Northern Ireland.

Across the UK, there were 10,156 deaths (all causes) registered in Week 26 (week ending 2 July 2021), which was 451 fewer deaths than the UK five-year average, and 92 more deaths than in Week 25 (week ending 25 June 2021).

Using the most up-to-date data we have available, from the week ending 13 March 2020 up to 2 July 2021, the number of deaths was 908,674. The number of deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19) was 152,856 and the number of excess deaths above the five-year average was 114,789.

Deaths were below the five-year average in England (468 fewer deaths), in Wales (two fewer deaths) and in Northern Ireland (16 fewer deaths). The number of deaths was above the five-year average in Week 26 in Scotland (50 more deaths). Of all UK deaths, 131 involved COVID-19, 13 more deaths than in Week 25, an 11.0% increase (Figure 8).

In Week 26, England had the highest number of deaths involving COVID-19 with 106 deaths, followed by Scotland (21 deaths), Wales (three deaths) and Northern Ireland (one death).

7 . Comparison of weekly deaths occurrences in England and Wales

This section will look at the number of deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19) by date of death produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) compared with death notifications reported on the [GOV.UK Coronavirus in the UK dashboard](#). For Wales, we can also compare the data by date of death released by Public Health Wales (PHW).

Table 3: Number of deaths from different sources in England and Wales that occurred between 2 March 2020 and 2 July 2021

	Office for National Statistics - death occurrences	GOV.UK deaths occurring within 28 days of testing by Date of Notification	GOV.UK deaths occurring within 28 days of testing by Date of Death
England	132,840	112,747	112,795
Wales	7,902	5,575	5,577

Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, GOV.UK – Coronavirus in the UK

Notes

1. Details for the data included in GOV.UK figures can be found on the GOV.UK website. The notes 2 to 5 refer only to Office for National Statistics data.
2. Figures exclude deaths of non-residents.
3. Based on date of death, registered up to 10 July 2021.
4. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
5. Figures that occurred prior to 1 January 2021 are no longer revised as of Week 25 (week ending 25 June 2021).
6. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the Measuring the data section.

8 . Deaths data

[Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional](#)

Dataset | Released 13 July 2021

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, by age, sex and region, in the latest weeks for which data are available. Includes data on coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths.

[Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board](#)

Dataset | Released 13 July 2021

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, including deaths involving COVID-19, by local authority, health board and place of death in the latest weeks for which data are available.

[Number of deaths in care homes notified to the Care Quality Commission, England](#)

Dataset | Released 13 July 2021

Provisional counts of deaths in care homes caused by COVID-19 by local authority. Published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Care Quality Commission (CQC).

[Care home resident deaths registered in England and Wales, provisional](#)

Dataset | Released 13 July 2021

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered of care home residents in England and Wales, by region. Includes data on coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths. Data are weekly and provisional.

Try the new way to filter and download these data:

- [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales by age and sex: COVID-19](#)
- [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales by region: COVID-19](#)
- [Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and place of death](#)
- [Death registrations and occurrences by health board and place of death](#)

9 . Glossary

Coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths

Coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths are those deaths registered in England and Wales in the stated week where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate. A doctor can certify the involvement of COVID-19 based on symptoms and clinical findings – a positive test result is not required. Definitions of COVID-19 for deaths in Scotland and Northern Ireland are similar to England and Wales.

10 . Measuring the data

To meet user needs, we publish very timely but provisional counts of death registrations in England and Wales in our [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional dataset](#). These are presented:

- by sex
- by age group
- for regions (within England)
- for Wales as a whole

To allow time for registration and processing, figures are published 11 days after the week ends. Because of the rapidly changing situation, we also provide provisional updated totals for death occurrences based on the latest available death registrations, up to 10 July 2021.

Coronavirus

This weekly release now provides a separate breakdown of the number of deaths involving COVID-19; that is, where COVID-19 or suspected COVID-19 was mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, including in combination with other health conditions.

If a death certificate mentions COVID-19, it will not always be the main cause of death but may be a contributory factor. This bulletin summarises the latest weekly information and will be updated each week during the pandemic.

Data coverage

The data for 2020 are based on a 53-week year. Because the number of days in a week is seven, when there are 52 weeks, we only cover 364 days of the 365 days in the year, which results in one remaining day each calendar year not included in the 52 weeks. With the occurrence of leap years, it is sometimes necessary to add a 53rd week to the end of the calendar, which was the case in 2020. This happens every five years – the last time there was a Week 53 was in 2015. Given the low frequency of Week 53, it is more appropriate to compare the 2020 figures with the average for Week 52 than to compare it with a single year from five years previous. View more detail on the [data coverage for the weekly deaths bulletin](#).

Influenza and pneumonia has been included for comparison (Figure 2) as a well-understood cause of death involving respiratory infection that is likely to have somewhat similar risk factors to COVID-19.

Registration delays

This bulletin is based mainly on the date deaths are registered, not the date of death, because of the time taken for a death to be registered. Deaths in England and Wales are normally registered within five days, but there can be a considerably longer delay in some circumstances, particularly when the death is referred to a coroner. More information on this issue can be found in our [impact of registration delays](#) release.

We have developed a [statistical model to estimate the number of deaths likely to have occurred in each week](#), based on previous experience of the pattern of registration delays, including the effects of bank holidays. Results are shown in the "Estimated total deaths 2021" tab, of the [accompanying dataset](#).

Classification codes

From the week ending 26 February 2021 (Week 8), new International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes for COVID-19 issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) were implemented for deaths involving COVID-19. View more detail about the [additional classification codes for COVID-19](#).

We will publish accompanying articles periodically, giving enhanced information such as age-standardised and age-specific mortality rates for recent time periods and breakdowns of deaths involving COVID-19 by associated pre-existing health conditions.

Our [User guide to mortality statistics](#) provides further information on data quality, legislation and procedures relating to mortality and includes a glossary of terms.

11 . Strengths and limitations

Comparability

These weekly figures are for England and Wales only (as this is the Office for National Statistics' (ONS's) legal remit). They are from the formal death registration process and may include cases where the doctor completing the death certificate diagnosed possible cases of coronavirus (COVID-19), for example, where this was based on relevant symptoms but no test was conducted. The ONS' figures are different from the [daily surveillance figures on COVID-19 deaths](#) published by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) on GOV.UK, which are for the UK as a whole and its constituent countries.

From 29 April 2020, the DHSC published improved data for England from Public Health England (PHE) to include a count of all deaths, regardless of location, where a positive COVID-19 test was confirmed. Previously, only confirmed COVID-19 deaths in hospitals were reported. This improved the comparability with figures for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, where deaths outside of hospitals were already being included, and ensured that the UK-wide series had a shared and common definitional coverage. View the [ONS statement](#) for more detail on these data changes.

On 12 August 2020, the PHE data series was revised to include deaths of positively tested individuals where the death occurred within 28 days, and deaths within 60 days of a positive test. The [technical summary \(PDF, 854KB\)](#) provides more detail on these changes.

View more detail on the [differences in definitions of COVID-19 deaths between sources](#), and [differences in definitions of COVID-19 deaths in care homes](#).

Quality

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Mortality statistics in England and Wales QMI](#).

12 . Related links

[Deaths registered in England and Wales: 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 6 July 2021

Registered deaths by age, sex, selected underlying causes of death and the leading causes of death. Contains death rates and death registrations by area of residence and single year of age.

[Monthly mortality analysis. England and Wales: May 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 June 2021

Provisional death registration data for England and Wales, broken down by sex, age and country. Includes analysis of deaths due to COVID-19 compared with the leading causes of death. Datasets include deaths due to COVID-19 by local area and socioeconomic deprivation.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest insights](#)

Interactive tool | Updated as and when data become available

Explore the latest data and trends about the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic from the ONS and other official sources.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roundup](#)

Blog | Updated as and when new data become available

Catch up on the latest data and analysis related to the coronavirus pandemic and its impact on our economy and society.

[Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators](#)

Bulletin | Released 8 July 2021

Early experimental data on the impact of coronavirus on the UK economy and society. These faster indicators are created using rapid response surveys, novel data sources and experimental methods.